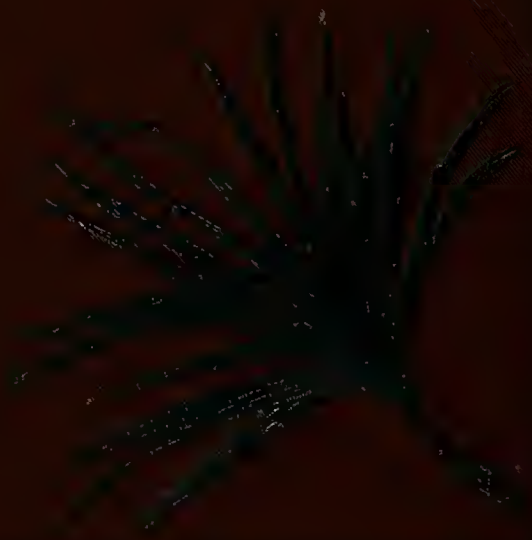
Salt Lake City Illustrated



Res/Rare
979.2251
W828so
1889

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS
74250
OCT 4 1965

Gift, Mr + Mrs Fred Borden

A SOUVENIR

OF

SALT LAKE CITY

AND

UTAH.

OCT 4 1965

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

74250

COPYRIGHT, 1889, BY A. WITTEMANN, 58 & 60 READE ST., N. Y.

THE ALBERTYPE CO., N. Y.

CHURCH
LIBRARY-ARCHIVES

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

Res/Kard
979.2251
W828so
1889

The enclosed was brought from Salt Lake City in 1890 approximately, by Frank Borden who worked on your Mormon Temple.

--Mr & Mrs Fred Borden
Bictoria, B.C. Aug 1965

DESCRIPTIVE

SALT LAKE CITY has been called "the Metropolis of the Rocky Mountain Region." It is situated on a sloping plateau in the northeast corner of Utah, on the foothills of the Wasatch Mountains which tower 10,000 feet above it, 20 miles south of the Great Salt Lake. The city covers about six square miles and is laid out in blocks of five and ten acres, intersected by streets 80 to 132 feet wide. The business portion is surrounded with residential streets of shaded lawns and houses, and throughout the city, which is thoroughly irrigated, are abundant shade and fruit trees. This, together with the climate, which is salubrious and bracing, makes the city exceptionally attractive for residence.

The Great Salt Lake was discovered in 1833. In 1847 the Mormons, led by BRIGHAM YOUNG, arrived in the valley, began at once to cultivate and irrigate, and inaugurated the wonderful work of reclaiming to man and civilization what had been an uninhabitable desert, fighting the Indians for their lives and crickets and grasshoppers for their crops. The city was incorporated in 1851, with 5,000 inhabitants. The population is now 35,000. In 1852 the Tabernacle was built, seating 3,000. The large Tabernacle, seating 10,000, was finished in 1867. The Temple, begun in 1853, to cost $10,000,000, is now nearing completion. Other noteworthy Mormon buildings are the Assembly Hall, Council House, Tithing House, Lion House, Beehive House, and the Gardo House, President TAYLOR'S residence. The city is well served by a street railway system, and has an efficient Fire Department as well as water brought from without. Its connection with the world is through the Utah Central; Denver & Rio Grande; and Utah and Nevada Railroads which open to it the great transcontinental systems. The principal daily newspapers are the *Deseret News*, (founded 1850), *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Democrat*. There is an excellent theatre, seating 1,700, and the Walker Opera House, built in 1881 at a cost of $130,000. The business of the city is large, its merchants handling the great cereal and mineral products of the Territory, and its manufactures for home consumption and export are varied and extensive. Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, handsomely housed, has a stock in trade of over a million; there are several national banks, hospitals, churches, Catholic and of the principal Protestant denominations, and numerous educational institutions, among which are the Deseret University, St. Mary's College, Hammond Hall and All Hallow's College. Liberty Park, attractively laid out, is a popular resort; Fort Douglas, a United States post, is near and accessible to visitors. Over 100,000 people annually seek pleasure at the Great Salt Lake, easily and cheaply reached by rail.

The Great Salt Lake is 80 miles long, 50 miles wide, and from 20 to 60 feet deep. It is fed by four rivers and many mountain streams which bring down the salt with which the soil is charged. It has no outlet and the salt remains. Salt is obtained by evaporation and over 100,000 tons have been taken out in one summer. The water contains 14 per cent. of solid matter of which 85 per cent. is salt. In some places it is so buoyant that the bather can hardly sink, and to swallow it is often fatal. The Bathing Pavilions at Garfield Beach and Lake Park Resort rival any sea-coast structures of the kind, and the citizens swarm there of a summer's afternoon in numbers to remind one of Coney Island or Atlantic City.

The progress of Salt Lake City and Utah has been remarkable and their future is a great one. A recently organized Chamber of Commerce offers information and encouragement to all who wish to invest capital. New and first class hotels invite the overland tourist to a few days' sojourn that will prove the most interesting on his trip.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
Corporation of the Presiding Bishop, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

http://archive.org/details/asouvenirofsaltla1889eng

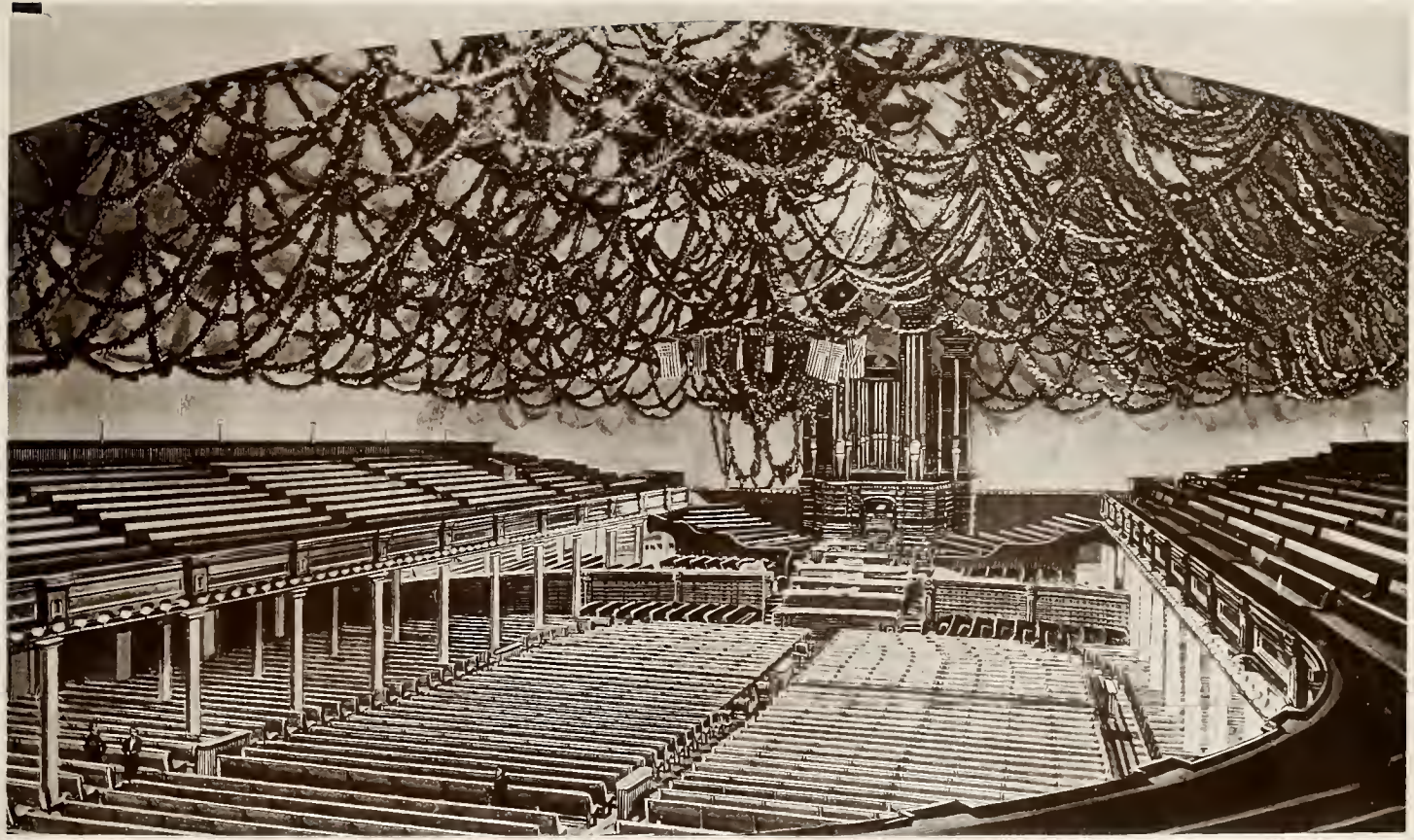
CHUTE IN AMERICAN FORK CAÑON.

A UTE BUCK.

HANGING ROCK, AMERICAN FORK CAÑON.

EAGLE GATE.

TEMPLE BLOCK.



INTERIOR OF MORMON TABERNACLE.

ASSEMBLY HALL.
MORMON TABERNACLE.

ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTE. GARDO HOUSE, PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S RESIDENCE. DESERET NEWS AND TITHING OFFICE.

SALT LAKE CITY AND WASATCH RANGE, FROM TOP OF TEMPLE,

LION AND BEEHIVE HOUSES.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S GRAVE.

AN OLD-TIME MARKET DAY.

GENEALO ICAL COLE
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS C

MAIN STREET, VIEW SOUTH.

MAIN STREET, VIEW NORTH.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

SALT LAKE CITY, FROM PROSPECT HILL.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE AND ALTA BLOCK.

EASTERN VIEW, FROM ANDERSON'S TOWER.

A MORMON EMIGRANT TRAIN.

UTAH SCENES.

CASTLE GATE, D. & R. G. RY.

ON THE SOUTH COTTONWOOD,
WEBER CAÑON.

SOUTH COTTONWOOD.

GARFIELD BEACH.

LAKE PARK PAVILION.